

## THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

## BRITAIN TO CELEBRATE

## ARBITRATION SUNDAY

Nonconformist Clergymen to  
Take Lead, but State Church  
Will Also Hold Services.

## MOVEMENT NOW NATIONAL

English Politics in Such a Du-  
bious State That All Interest  
Is Centred on the Taft-  
Grey Proposal.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, April 1.—The observance of  
Arbitration Sunday will be more general  
among the free churches than in the Es-  
tablished Church. This is because the  
Rev. F. B. Meyer is an experienced or-  
ganizer and has had a convenient in-  
strument in the National Council of Evan-  
gelical Free Churches for bringing the  
religious bodies into line with public  
opinion in America.

Sermons will be preached in many pul-  
pits in England, Scotland and Wales to-  
morrow on arbitration, and the con-  
gregations will be invited to express  
sympathy with the Taft-Grey proposals  
for an absolute arbitration treaty be-  
tween Great Britain and the United  
States either by standing or by raising  
hands in favor of a formal resolution.  
Lord Coleridge and Augustine Birrell  
will be among the speakers at Whit-  
fields.

If these proceedings are too irregular  
for general adoption by the Established  
Church it cannot be doubted that the  
main body of worshippers in them is  
equally interested with the Nonconform-  
ists in abolishing the risks of war. The  
speaking world of American churchmen  
will be strongly represented in the Al-  
bert Hall and other arbitration demon-  
strations in the course of the next few  
weeks.

## Movement Is National.

There is much activity outside of re-  
ligious bodies in the direction of Anglo-  
American arbitration. London and the  
great municipal bodies of England and  
Scotland are co-operating heartily in the  
organization of the national movement,  
and a Parliamentary committee recruit-  
ed from both sides of the House of  
Commons has been formed for promot-  
ing an agreement between the two  
countries in favor of absolute arbitration.  
High Church Tories like Lord  
Hugh Cecil, are committed to it as  
strongly as the Scotch Presbyterians or  
the Welsh Nonconformists, and a series  
of non-partisan public meetings already  
has been opened in many English towns.

The advocates of this movement for  
arbitration with the United States are  
not discouraged by the German Chan-  
cellor's lack of faith in universal arbi-  
tration and the limitation of armaments.  
They perceive that the German Emperor  
wants to break up the Anglo-American  
comradery. They admit that England and  
Germany must continue their wasteful  
competition in battleships and guns  
without being affected by the logic of  
the situation.

The Chancellor's willingness to come  
to an agreement with England respect-  
ing an exchange of naval information  
is only a meagre gain which will not  
alter materially the existing condition  
of rivalry. The arbitration advocates  
reject the idea that Berlin can veto the  
concordat between London and Wash-  
ington.

## No Universal Brotherhood Yet.

It was among the English speaking  
nations has really become unthinkable  
the sanest advocates of peace concede  
that the generalization about a universal  
brotherhood and the limitations of ar-  
maments are not convincing. What is  
wanted is a practical recognition on the  
part of the British Empire and America  
of the truth that all outstanding issues  
can be settled peaceably and that they  
will not fight under any circumstances.  
When that inspiring example has been  
set the baneful influence of militarism  
will be fatally impaired.

Optimism regarding Anglo-American  
relations is natural when the tendencies  
of domestic politics are profoundly de-  
pressing. While the revenue bill has  
been disposed of, the government can  
have no hope of settling the constitu-  
tional question before the coronation. A  
prolonged struggle opens on Monday  
over the committee, stages of the Par-  
liament bill. If it reaches the House of  
Lords by the end of May it cannot be  
seriously discussed before July. The  
Radicals are disturbed by the delay and  
are wondering whether David Lloyd-  
George will have either the health or  
the time for taking advantage of the  
moderate surplus and recklessly com-  
mitting the country to another large in-  
crement of crude socialism.

The Unionists are demoralized by fee-  
ble and indecisive leadership. Nothing  
has been gained by the technical point  
raised over the royal prerogative. The  
referendum bubble has been pricked, and  
Lord Lansdowne's hazy forecast of a re-  
form scheme indicates a similar collapse.

of the half hearted efforts to unite  
the peers on measures of self-defence.

A feeling of hopelessness prevails the  
Opposition ranks. It has become a de-  
pressing fight for delay by means of  
petty manoeuvres, with the certainty that  
the Parliament bill will be enacted with  
the help of puppet peers, even if there  
be no premature surrender.

Peessimists respecting home politics  
naturally revert to optimism when there  
is the light from the West illuminating  
Anglo-American affairs.

## WOMEN WOULD RUIN CENSUS

## Urge Refusal to Answer Questions at Enumeration To-day.

London, April 1.—A band of 36,000  
enumerators has been enlisted to take  
the decennial census of the United King-  
dom. The entire population will be en-  
rolled to-morrow night. Papers con-  
taining sixteen questions are being dis-  
tributed at the houses and every per-  
son is expected to fill in the form at the  
house where he sleeps Sunday night.

Enumerators will collect the papers in  
the early hours of Monday morning.  
The results are expected to show an in-  
crease in population of three and a half  
millions.

The suffragettes are trying to ruin this  
census by urging women to refuse to  
answer any of the questions. For  
several days well dressed women have  
paraded the streets wearing sandwich  
boards placarded "No Votes. No Census."  
The first plan was to have women  
walk the streets all night so that the  
officials could not learn even their num-  
ber. This plan appears to have been  
abandoned.

Mrs. Pankhurst and other leaders have  
hired a skating rink, where they propose  
to spend the night with as many women  
as they can persuade to join them in re-  
sistance to the information seeker. A  
refusal to reply to the queries of the  
census takers is punishable by a fine.  
The women have engaged a large theatre  
for their occupancy, but the manager  
cancelled the agreement on the ground  
that the building was to be used for an  
unlawful purpose.

The police will enumerate all homeless  
ones found wandering in the streets or  
sleeping outdoors. There are many  
thousands of such. The Salvation Army  
plays a prominent part, having invited  
all waifs and strays to the shelter of its  
homes, where they will receive soup and  
be provided with census forms.

## DUTCH TARIFF BILL PUT IN

## Details of Measure Expected to Increase Revenue \$4,000,000.

The Hague, April 1.—The new tariff  
law which was introduced by the govern-  
ment in the first chamber to-day is  
moderately protective in character. Its  
sponsors say that while it will bring in  
an additional 10,000,000 guildens of  
revenue annually, the new duties will  
not be so onerous as to keep out for-  
eign imports. A guilden (of 100 cents) is  
the equivalent of 40 cents in the money  
of the United States.

It is also asserted that the tariff will  
not be high enough to induce the forma-  
tion of Dutch trusts to put up the prices  
of raw materials. The general idea is  
that half manufactured goods shall be  
subject to an import duty of from 3 to 6  
per cent ad valorem, and articles newly  
finished to 10 per cent. Wholly finished  
goods will be assessed 12 per cent.

Wheat, coal, minerals, yarn, petroleum  
and meat for cattle would remain on the  
free list. Fine flour would pay a duty of  
40 cents a Dutch hundred kilograms;  
cigars 125 guildens per hundred kilos and  
20 per cent ad valorem; cigarettes 250  
guildens per hundred kilos and 40 per cent  
ad valorem.

The government reserves the power to  
use retaliatory measures against other  
nations whenever it is thought neces-  
sary. It is estimated that 9,000,000  
guildens derived from the new revenue  
will be used as a fund for the payment  
of old age pensions to workmen.

## REVENUE OF CANADA LARGE

## Budget Expected to Show That of Year To Be Over \$117,000,000.

Ottawa, April 1.—The Canadian budget  
will be brought down in parliament by  
Finance Minister Melling on Tuesday. It  
is expected that the revenue of Canada for  
the year will be stated at more than \$127,000,000, the greatest in the history of Can-  
ada, and that the surplus will be more  
than \$10,000,000.

An interim supply bill of \$15,000,000 was  
put through the Commons yesterday,  
giving the government two months' supply  
for all services.

Mr. Melling said that the bank act  
might not be passed this year, but that the  
bank charter would be renewed for a year  
and the general revision of the act left for  
next session.

## JAPANESE CRUISER LAUNCHED.

Tokio, April 1.—The Japanese cruiser  
Chikuma was successfully launched this  
morning at Sasebo in the presence of the  
Crown Prince. The new vessel has a dis-  
placement of 4,391 tons.

## JAP WARSHIPS FOR CORONATION.

Tokio, April 1.—The armored cruiser Ku-  
tama and the protected cruiser Ione left  
to-day for England to represent Japan  
at the coronation of King George.

## FRANCE FOR ARBITRATION

## Genuine Feeling of Enthusiasm for a Treaty with United States.

## LOOKED UPON AS ALLIANCE

German Chancellor's Speech Re-  
garded as a Frank Statement  
of European Conditions.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, April 1.—The German Chan-  
cellor's speech is regarded by French  
diplomats, almost without exception, as  
a frank, truthful and perhaps brutal  
statement of the actual situation in  
Europe. In the highest financial circles  
the same view prevails.

Jaurès and his action of militant  
Socialists are almost alone in denounc-  
ing Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's decla-  
ration as a warlike utterance.

At the Chamber of Deputies, at the  
clubs and at the cafés, where the Chan-  
cellor's speech has been attentively read,  
the almost unanimous opinion is that it  
dispels illusions that prevent France and  
Germany from really understanding  
each other, and that it is, after all, in  
the true and ultimate interest of peace  
that the two nations should accustom  
themselves to look contingencies fully in  
the face.

This conviction, now expressed by an  
overwhelming majority of Frenchmen,  
does not conflict with their genuine en-  
thusiasm for international arbitration  
wherever such arbitration can be had.  
Each special case within the range of  
practical treatment can be formulated in  
a special treaty.

For instance, the present armed truce  
between France and Germany, which  
forms the keynote of European politics,  
does not damp the genuine enthusiasm  
of the French people for a treaty of arbi-  
tration with the United States analogous  
to that proposed between the United  
States and Great Britain. Moreover, the  
trend of feeling in France is that such a  
treaty would have the moral effect of a  
defensive alliance between the nations  
becoming parties to it, and the popularity  
of the steps that may be taken by  
American and French diplomats to  
bring about a practical Franco-American  
arbitration treaty is greatly en-  
hanced by the German Chancellor's  
speech and is daily increasing.

## PARIS BOURSE QUIET

Plethora of Money, but Absolu-  
tely No Speculation.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, April 1.—A plethora of money,  
easy settlements and absolutely no specu-  
lation describes the situation on the  
Paris Bourse, where the actual business  
is limited to investment purchases of  
government bonds and Russian indus-  
tries.

In financial circles the speech of Dr.  
von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German  
Chancellor, on the limitation of armaments  
and international arbitration is  
regarded as a real and practical guar-  
antee of peace. European government  
securities are firmer and the undertone  
of the market is considerably brighter.

Several important Paris bankers ex-  
pect a revival of business and specula-  
tion during April. Advances are noted  
in Mexican railroads and platinum shares.

## FRENCH AVIATORS END FLIGHT

## Captain Beillenger and Lieutenant de

Rose Reach Paris from Pau.

Paris, April 1.—Captain Beillenger and  
Lieutenant de Rose, the military aviators,  
finished their two-day flight of 500 miles  
from Pau to Paris to-day. They did the  
last 150 miles from Chateaufort to-day,  
battling against high and gusty winds.  
Beillenger's time for the 150 miles was 39  
minutes, and De Rose's time 37 minutes.

## RUSSIAN JEWS THREATENED

Two Hundred Artisans Accused of En-  
gaging Illegally in Trade.

Moscow, Russia, April 1.—The police are  
prosecuting two hundred Jewish artisans,  
accusing them of engaging illegally in  
trade, and threatening them with expulsion  
and the confiscation of their property.  
Those against whom action has been insti-  
tuted, with their families, number one  
thousand.

## OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN JAVA

## Dutch Colonial Ministry Has No

Knowledge of Matter, However.

Amsterdam, April 1.—Reports of a seri-  
ous outbreak of the plague are coming  
from the southeastern portion of Java,  
but the colonial ministry declares that it  
has no knowledge of the matter. It is  
stated that 20 cases, of which 24 proved  
fatal, have occurred in various districts  
there.

## ALBANIAN ASSASSIN EXECUTED

## Soldier Who Shot German Colonel Put

to Death Without Trouble.

Constantinople, April 1.—The Albanian  
soldier who last Tuesday assassinated  
Colonel von Schlichting, a German instruc-  
tor in the Turkish army, who had repudiated  
him, was executed this morning.  
Von Schlichting's widow had asked that the  
assassin be pardoned, and reports were  
current that the government was afraid to  
execute him lest the action result in a  
poultice in the Albanian army. However,  
the penalty was inflicted openly and with-  
out trouble.

The Albanian was killed by a firing party  
from his own battalion and in the presence  
of the others of the battalion accompanied  
with his band and colors, the divisional  
commander and two German officers.  
After the sentence of death had been read  
a volley was fired and the human mark  
fell pierced by nine bullets.

## TRUCE IN BOUNDARY TROUBLE.

Lima, Peru, April 1.—Dr. German L.  
Martinez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
and Fernandez Alonso, Bolivian Minister to  
Peru, have signed a protocol assuring am-  
icable relations between Peru and Bolivia  
pending the submission to the Hague tri-  
bunal of the points at issue over the bound-  
ary between the two countries.

## "JOHN ORTH" OFFICIALLY DEAD.

Vienna, Austria, April 22.—July 21, 1890, is  
the date to be officially considered as that  
of the death of the missing Archduke John  
Savoy or "John Orth," according to  
an edict issued by the Emperor Charles  
the 1st. The official word finally closed  
the gates of belief in the survival of the  
archduke and the romantic adventures in  
which he had been from time to time reported  
to be living.

## SPANISH CABINET OUT

## Resigns Because of Intervention

in Ferrer Controversy.

## PREMIER LIKELY TO STAY

Conservatives, Not Wishing a  
Military Government, Disposed  
to Support Canalejas.

Madrid, April 1.—The Cabinet of Pre-  
mier Canalejas resigned to-day. The  
resignation was due to a dilemma in  
which the ministry was placed by the de-  
bate on the Republican motion in favor  
of a revision of the court martial, which  
resulted in the condemnation of Fran-  
cisco Ferrer, founder of the modern  
school.

The ministers endeavored merely to be  
lookers on in the duel between the Con-  
servatives, who were in office at the  
time of the execution of Ferrer, and the  
Republicans in order to defend the prin-  
ciples of the government procedure in the  
court martial. Their half-hearted de-  
fense against the violent Socialist and  
Republican attacks on the military au-  
thorities, however, only provoked the  
resentment of the latter, whose repre-  
sentations, it is understood, created the  
crisis.

It is even suggested this morning that  
a military Cabinet should be chosen, but  
it is probable that such a coalition would  
be short-lived. The Conservatives do not  
wish a military government, and, re-  
gretting their attitude in the Ferrer de-  
bate, are disposed to support Canalejas.  
In order that the Cortes shall remain  
open and the Ferrer question be set-  
tled, thus it is likely that Canalejas  
will remain Premier, although he will  
probably alter the make-up of his Cab-  
inet.

King Alfonso is expected to return  
from Seville to-morrow and confer with  
the leaders.

Following the Cabinet meeting this  
announcement was made:

"Diverse views having been mani-  
fested during the Cabinet council, re-  
specting parliamentary business, the  
Cabinet has decided to present its resig-  
nation to the King."

In expectation of to-day's action the  
government last night took compre-  
hensive measures to preserve order in the  
event that disturbances were begun.

The Cabinet met to-day and discussed  
the violent controversies which have  
arisen within and outside the Chamber  
of Deputies during the debate on the  
trial of Professor Ferrer.

The ministers also considered what at-  
titude the government should take con-  
cerning new developments, particularly  
the opposition agitation in the army.  
Such was the diversity of opinion on  
several points that the retirement of  
the Cabinet was determined on.

The retiring ministry is composed as fol-  
lows: Premier, José Canalejas y Mendez;  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, García Prieto;  
Minister of the Interior, Alfonso Costallá;  
Minister of War, General Aguirre; Minis-  
ter of Marine, Minister of Finance, Señor  
Cobian; Minister of Justice, Ruiz Valarino;  
Minister of Public Works, Señor Gasset;  
Minister of Public Instruction, Amos  
Salcedor; Minister of Marine Miranda re-  
tired on January 15.

The Canalejas Cabinet was formed on  
February 9, 1910, and reorganized on Jan-  
uary 1 last. Canalejas in forcing religious  
reforms encountered the bitter opposition  
of the Catholics, and his course resulted in  
a practical suspension of diplomatic re-  
lations between the government and the Vat-  
ican. The Premier has, however, been  
credited with the support of King Alfonso,  
and his bill of associations, aimed to regu-  
late the religious and other societies, which  
he refused to submit first to the Holy See,  
was approved unanimously by the Cabinet  
last Tuesday, and was to be introduced in  
the Cortes on April 6.

Rome, April 1.—The news of the resig-  
nation of the Canalejas Cabinet caused no  
surprise at the Vatican, where for several  
days a ministerial crisis was expected.

The difficulties under which the Cabinet  
was laboring were known to the Vatican  
officials, who were of the opinion that it  
would be impossible for the ministry to  
maintain its equilibrium during the discus-  
sion of the Ferrer case, as the struggle be-  
tween the Conservatives and the Republi-  
cans was certain to be a desperate one.  
The attitude of the Premier was well un-  
derstood, he wishing to support the prin-  
ciple of the authority represented by mili-  
tary justice, which condemned Ferrer, but  
hoping at the same time not to alienate the  
Republicans.

The hope is entertained at the Vatican  
that the crisis will lead to the formation  
of a Maura Cabinet, or a Conservative mi-  
litary Cabinet, with Maura as protector.  
Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Sec-  
retary, who is in constant touch with affairs  
in Spain, had a lengthy conference this  
evening with the Pope.

## FOURTEEN KILLED IN AMBUSH

## French Retaliate by Shooting

300 Natives in Guinea.

Koulikou, French Guinea, Africa, April  
1.—Two officers and twelve privates were  
killed and two non-commissioned officers  
and fourteen privates wounded during  
an engagement Thursday between  
two companies of a French expedition  
and natives led by the Sultan of Gomp-  
era.

After the first surprise the French  
brought their machine guns into action,  
and did frightful execution among the  
natives, who left three hundred dead on  
the field.

The French forces were entering the  
village capital of the Sultan to arrest  
him, as he has been active in instigating  
hostilities against the French authori-  
ties because of their endeavors to sup-  
press slavery, when they were ambushed  
and fired on. The natives were armed  
with repeating rifles.

After a brisk skirmish the French oc-  
cupied the village. The Sultan was  
wounded, but escaped. A price has been  
placed on his head. Lieutenant Govern-  
or Guy, of the French colony, accom-  
panied the expedition.

## RUSSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

## Rear Admiral Appointed by the Czar

to Head the Navy.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—Admiral Voevo-  
dsky, Minister of Marine, has resigned and  
has been given an appointment in the  
Cabinet of the Emperor.  
Rear Admiral Glikovitch, the Vice-  
Minister, is the new Minister of Marine,  
his appointment being officially gazetted  
to-night.

## ALFANO CONTINUES TALE

## Under Cross-Examination He

Appears to Less Advantage.

## TELLS OF FLIGHT HERE

Says He Came Because He Feared  
Confinement Would Aggravate  
Intestinal Trouble.

Viterbo, Italy, April 1.—Under cross-  
examination to-day Enrico Alfano ap-  
peared to less advantage than he did  
under direct interrogation yesterday,  
when his vehement denials that he was  
either "the head or the tail of the Cam-  
orra" or had guilty knowledge of the  
death of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife,  
fairly stamped the audience. He fended  
skillfully, but was not so convincing.

"If you were innocent," asked Presi-  
dent Bianchi, "why did you flee to the  
United States? You did not take your  
flight when, immediately after the crime,  
you were accused. In fact you delayed  
and were arrested. But following your  
release, you fled when Abbatemaggio's  
revelations began, and in so doing you  
showed that you felt that the informer  
spoke the truth."

"I fled," answered Alfano, "because,  
for the second time, I was experiencing  
an attack of intestinal trouble, and I  
feared that it would be aggravated by  
confinement, if I was held in prison for  
some years preceding my trial. Of my  
ultimate vindication I had no doubt."

"And what of the Camorra to-day,"  
pursued the president.

"It no longer exists."  
"That assertion," retorted the presi-  
dent, "is explainable when it is recalled  
that a rule of the society obliges Cam-  
orrista to deny to the authorities their  
affiliation with the Camorra, this rep-  
udiation of their position not imply-  
ing cowardice in the eyes of the Cam-  
orra."

Alfano explained his failure to secure  
a passport when he went to America by  
saying that it would have been danger-  
ous for him to have applied for one.

"Anyway," he added, "a passport was  
quite unnecessary. Twenty dollars is  
wholly sufficient to allow one to be ad-  
mitted on any steamer without a pass-  
port. In fact, from the moment the  
steamer sailed I permitted my true name  
to be known, and was living under that  
name when arrested by Petrosino, the  
American detective."

Regarding the statement that he had  
placed Luigi Fucci as his puppet at the  
head of the Camorra, Alfano said that  
this was untrue. On the contrary, Fucci,  
together with Abbatemaggio, the in-  
former, and others who had not been  
arrested, had tried to play him false.

The prisoner called the attention of the  
court to what he said was an absurdity  
in the confession of Abbatemaggio con-  
cerning the scene of the murder of Cuocolo.  
He asserted that owing to the erup-  
tion of Mount Vesuvius, in 1906,  
Luna covered the scene of the alleged  
assassination, and that it would have  
been difficult for one to have gone from  
Torre del Greco to Cupa Calastro, by  
which name the narrow strip between  
two walls of lava rocks and fronting the  
sea is known. The crime is said to have  
been committed at Cupa Calastro. It  
was ridiculous to imagine that he went  
to Mimi a Mare to watch the crime.

Counsel for the defence brought out  
that Abbatemaggio was a persistent  
reader of detective stories. The informer  
interrupted to admit that he had read  
seventeen pamphlets from the prison  
library, the works including the memoirs  
of Petrosino.

During the proceedings, the priest, Ciro  
Viozzi, and Pasquale Gargiulo, another  
prisoner, both of whom are in poor  
health, fainted. The case was adjourned  
until Tuesday.

## LABORERS LEAVING HAWAII

## Many Being Recruited for Alaskan

Canneries—Planters Lose Money.

Honolulu, April 1.—Territorial officials are  
making every effort to prevent the recruit-  
ing here of laborers for the Alaskan can-  
neries. The importation of the laborers has  
cost Hawaiian planters several hundred  
thousand dollars. Frank B. Craig, an  
agent for the canneries, was arrested yester-  
day on the charge of soliciting laborers  
without a license.

The police have been unsuccessful in serv-  
ing witness subpoenas on two hundred in-  
tending emigrants, with a view of detaining  
them. Yesterday attorneys for the planters  
secured fifty-seven subpoenas, but were able  
to serve only sixteen. In spite of every  
effort to prevent their departure, 251 Ha-  
waiians, Porto Ricans and Filipinos sailed  
yesterday on the Pacific Mail liner for San  
Francisco, where they will be transferred  
to Alaska.

It is said that 2,000 laborers have been  
engaged here and that 1,500 others, who  
are being brought here by the planters at  
an expense of \$500,000, will be solicited to  
go to Alaska.

## COLLISION OFF FOLKESTONE

## Dutch Steamer Sinks Norwegian Vessel,

but No Lives Lost.

Dover, England, April 1.—The Dutch  
steamer Prins Frederik Hendrik, from Am-  
sterdam for New York by way of the West  
Indies, was in collision with the small Nor-  
wegian steamer Nersviken off Folkestone  
early to-day. The Nersviken sank, but her  
crew and four passengers escaped in their  
small boats and landed at Folkestone.  
The Dutch vessel put in here with her  
bow damaged.

## NOVEL BRAND FOR CRIMINALS

## Paris Doctor Advocates Injecting

Paraffine Under the Cuticle.

Paris, March 21.—Paraffine injections are  
a new method for branding criminals  
which a Dr. heard has invented and about  
which he is exceedingly enthusiastic. The  
doctor proposes that a small quantity of  
paraffine shall be injected under the skin  
of every convicted person. This forms a  
slight bump, which remains for the rest of  
the person's life without the least danger  
to his health. A detective arresting such a  
man, or even before arresting him, would  
on feeling the bump, know him instantly  
for an old offender.

This branding would be quite discreet.  
No uniformed person need know that the  
small swelling was a mark of a previous  
conviction and would take it to be a natu-  
ral excrescence. Dr. heard thinks that, in  
concordance with his scheme, a regular  
language of signs might be promulgated  
by means of the paraffine bump. Thus, for ex-  
ample, it would be agreed all over the world  
that the right shoulderblade should be re-

## DEATH SENTENCES FOR 22

## Political Prisoners Condemned

by Haytian Tribunal.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, April 1.—The mil-  
itary tribunal, which has been sitting here  
for three days, hearing the cases of po-  
litical prisoners charged with connection  
with the recent rebellion, has condemned  
to death twenty-two of the accused men.  
The foreign consuls are protesting  
against the execution of the prisoners, but  
the families of the men are in despair.

## FUNERAL WREATHS OUT OF VOGUE

Paris, March 21.—The fashion of sending  
great quantities of wreaths to funerals is  
on the decline in Paris, and as the result  
5,000 to 6,000 workmen and workwomen, on  
whom 18,000 persons depend, are unem-  
ployed